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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 OSULA G. GREKOV,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 AMSHER COLLECTIONS
14 SERVICES INC., and MAURY
COBB, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LLC,

15 Defendants.
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Case No. CV 2:22-cv-07828-AB (MAAx)

ORDER RE: JURY/COURT TRIAL

I. SCHEDULE

II. TRIAL PREPARATION

**III. CONDUCT OF
ATTORNEYS AND
PARTIES**

SEE CASE SPECIFIC NOTE p. 2

1 **I. SCHEDULE**

2 The Scheduling Order governing this case is set forth in the Schedule of Pretrial
3 and Trial Dates chart below. Whether this is a jury trial or court trial is indicated in
4 the upper right hand box. If the parties wish to set additional dates, they may file a
5 Stipulation and Proposed Order so seeking. This may be especially appropriate in
6 class actions, patent cases, or cases for benefits under the Employee Retirement
7 Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”).

8 Please refer to the Court’s Standing Order for requirements for specific
9 motions, discovery, certain types of filings, courtesy copies, emailing signature items
10 to chambers, alternative dispute resolution, and other matters pertaining to all cases.

11 The parties state that they have been engaged in settlement discussions and
12 intend to continue those conversations. Considering the narrow issues and the low
13 amount of damages that appears to be at stake in this case, the Court certainly
14 encourages the parties to use their best efforts towards settling this case early before
15 incurring substantial additional fees and costs and expending other resources.

JUDGE ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL AND TRIAL DATES

Trial and Final Pretrial Conference Dates		Court Order mm/dd/yyyy
Trial		4/2/2024 at 8:30 a.m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jury Trial <input type="checkbox"/> Court Trial 1-2 Day(s)
Final Pretrial Conference ("FPTC") [L.R. 16], Hearing on Motions In Limine		3/15/2024 at 11:00 a.m.
Event ¹ Note: Hearings shall be on Fridays at 10:00 a.m. Other dates can be any day of the week.		Weeks Before FPTC
Last Date to Hear Motion to Amend Pleadings/Add Parties [Friday]		8/4/2023
Non-Expert Discovery Cut-Off		17
Expert Disclosure (Initial)		9/15/2023
Expert Disclosure (Rebuttal)		9/28/2023
Expert Discovery Cut-Off		12 ²
Last Date to Hear Motions [Friday] • Rule 56 Motion due at least 5 weeks before hearing • Opposition due 2 weeks after Motion is filed • Reply due 1 week after Opposition is filed		12
Deadline to Complete Settlement Conference [L.R. 16-15]		10
Trial Filings (first round) • Motions In Limine • Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law [L.R. 16-4] • Witness Lists [L.R. 16-5] • Joint Exhibit List [L.R. 16-6.1] • Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement • Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law [L.R. 52] (<i>court trial only</i>) • Declarations containing Direct Testimony, if ordered (<i>court trial only</i>)		3
Trial Filings (second round) • Oppositions to Motions In Limine • Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order [L.R. 16-7] • Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions (<i>jury trial only</i>) • Disputed Proposed Jury Instructions (<i>jury trial only</i>) • Joint Proposed Verdict Forms (<i>jury trial only</i>) • Joint Proposed Statement of the Case (<i>jury trial only</i>) • Proposed Additional Voir Dire Questions, if any (<i>jury trial only</i>) • Evidentiary Objections to Decs. of Direct Testimony (<i>court trial only</i>)		2

¹ The parties may seek dates for additional events by filing a separate Stipulation and Proposed Order. Class actions and patent and ERISA cases in particular may need to vary from the above.

² The parties may wish to consider cutting off expert discovery prior to the deadline for filing an MSJ.

1 **A. Deadlines for Motions.**

2 All motions must be noticed to be *heard* on or before their respective deadlines.
3 All unserved parties will be dismissed at the time of the pretrial conference pursuant
4 to Local Rule 16-8.1.

5 **B. Discovery Cut-Off and Discovery Disputes**

6 1. Discovery Cut-off: The cut-off date for discovery *is not* the date
7 by which discovery requests must be served; it is the date by which all discovery,
8 *including all hearings on any related motions*, must be completed. Thus, written
9 discovery must be served, and depositions must begin, sufficiently in advance of the
10 discovery cut-off date to permit the discovering party enough time to challenge via
11 motion practice responses deemed to be deficient. Given the requirements to meet
12 and confer and to give notice, in most cases a planned motion to compel must be
13 discussed with opposing counsel at least six weeks before the cut-off.

14 2. Expert Discovery: All expert disclosures must be made in writing.
15 The parties should begin expert discovery shortly after the initial designation of
16 experts. The final pretrial conference and trial dates will not be continued merely
17 because expert discovery is not completed. Failure to comply with these or any other
18 orders concerning expert discovery may result in the expert being excluded as a
19 witness.

20 3. Discovery Disputes: Counsel must use best efforts to resolve
21 discovery problems among themselves in a courteous, reasonable and professional
22 manner. Counsel must adhere to the Civility and Professionalism Guidelines at
23 [http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/attorneys/admissions/civility-and-professionalism-](http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/attorneys/admissions/civility-and-professionalism-guidelines)
24 guidelines .

25 4. Discovery Motions: Discovery motions are handled by the
26 Magistrate Judge assigned to the case. Any motion challenging the adequacy of
27 discovery responses must be filed, served, and calendared sufficiently in advance of
28 the discovery cut-off date to permit the responses to be obtained before that date if the

1 motion is granted.

2 **C. Law and Motion and Local Rule 7-3**

3 The Court reminds the parties of their obligation under Local Rule 7-3 to meet
4 and confer to attempt to resolve disputes before filing a motion. This Court also
5 requires the parties to meet and confer on any other request for relief (except those
6 identified in Local Rules 7-3 and 16-12) .

7 Please see the Standing Order for specific instructions regarding Motions to
8 Dismiss, Motions to Amend, Motions for Summary Judgment, and other requests.

9 **D. Settlement Conference/Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures**

10 Pursuant to Local Rule 16-15, the parties in every case must participate in a
11 Settlement Conference or Alternative Dispute Resolution (“ADR”) procedure. The
12 Scheduling Order indicates the procedure the parties shall use. If the parties prefer an
13 ADR procedure other than the one ordered by the Court, they shall file a Stipulation
14 and Proposed Order. This request will not necessarily be granted.

15 Counsel shall file a Joint Report regarding the outcome of settlement
16 discussions, the likelihood of possible further discussions, and any help the Court may
17 provide with regard to settlement negotiations, by 7 days after the settlement
18 conference. No case will proceed to trial unless all parties, including the principals of
19 all corporate parties, have appeared personally at a settlement conference.

20 **E. Final Pretrial Conference/Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order**

21 The Court has set a Final Pretrial Conference (“FPTC”) pursuant to Federal
22 Rule of Civil Procedure 16 and Local Rule 16-8. **THE COURT REQUIRES**
23 **STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH FED. R. CIV. P. 16 AND 26, AND LOCAL**
24 **RULE 16.** Each party appearing in this action must be represented at the FPTC by
25 the lead trial counsel for that party. Counsel must be prepared to discuss streamlining
26 the trial, including presentation of testimony by deposition excerpts or summaries,
27 time limits, stipulations as to undisputed facts, and qualification of experts by
28 admitted resumes.

1 The parties must file a proposed Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order
2 (“Proposed FPTCO”) 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. The parties must adhere to
3 this deadline so chambers can prepare. A template for the Proposed FPTCO is
4 available on Judge Birotte’s webpage. The parties MUST use this template.

5 In specifying the surviving pleadings under section 1, state which claims or
6 counterclaims have been dismissed or abandoned, e.g., “Plaintiff’s second cause of
7 action for breach of fiduciary duty has been dismissed.” Also, in multiple-party cases
8 where not all claims or counterclaims will be prosecuted against all remaining parties
9 on the opposing side, please specify to which party each claim or counterclaim is
10 directed.

11 The parties must attempt to agree on and set forth as many uncontested facts as
12 possible. The Court will usually read the uncontested facts to the jury at the start of
13 trial. A carefully drafted and comprehensively stated stipulation of facts will shorten
14 the trial and increase jury understanding of the case.

15 In drafting the factual issues in dispute, the parties should attempt to state issues
16 in ultimate fact form, not in the form of evidentiary fact issues. The issues of fact
17 should track the elements of a claim or defense on which the jury will be required to
18 make findings.

19 Issues of law should state legal issues on which the Court will be required to
20 rule during the trial and should not list ultimate fact issues to be submitted to the trier
21 of fact.

22 The parties shall email the Proposed FPTCO in Microsoft Word format to
23 chambers at AB_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov .

24 **II. TRIAL PREPARATION**

25 **THE PARTIES MUST STRICTLY COMPLY WITH LOCAL RULE 16.**

26 Pursuant to Local Rule 16-2, lead trial counsel for each party are required to meet and
27 confer in person 40 days in advance to prepare for the FPTC. Please review Local
28 Rule 16-2. This Order sets forth some requirements different from or in addition to

those set out in Local Rule 16. The Court may take the FPTC off calendar or impose other sanctions for failure to comply with these requirements.

A. Schedule for Filing Pretrial Documents for Jury and Court Trials

All pretrial document copies shall be delivered to the Court “binder-ready” (three-hole punched on the left side, without blue-backs, and stapled only in the top left corner). Except for motions in limine, oppositions, the Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement, and Declarations containing direct testimony, **Counsel shall email all of the above, including any amended documents, in Microsoft Word format to AB_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov .**

The schedule for filing pretrial documents is as follows:

◆ At least **3 weeks (21 days)** before the Final Pretrial Conference:

- Motions in Limine
- Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law
- Witness Lists
- Joint Exhibit List
- Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement
- Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (*court trial only*)
- Declarations containing Direct Testimony (*court trial only*)

◆ At least **2 weeks (14 days)** before the Final Pretrial Conference:

- Oppositions to Motions in Limine
- Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order
- Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions (*jury trial only*)
- Disputed Proposed Jury Instructions (*jury trial only*)
- Joint Proposed Verdict Forms (*jury trial only*)
- Joint Statement of the Case (*jury trial only*)
- Proposed Additional Voir Dire Questions, if any (*jury trial only*)
- Evidentiary Objections to Declarations of Direct Testimony (*court trial only*)

1. Motions in Limine

Motions in limine will be heard and ruled on at the FPTC. The Court may rule on motions in limine orally only instead of in writing. All motions in limine must be filed at least 3 weeks (21 days) before the final pretrial conference; oppositions must be filed at least 2 weeks (14 days) before the final pretrial conference; there will be no replies. Motions in limine and oppositions must not exceed 10 pages in length.

Before filing a motion in limine, counsel **must** meet and confer to determine whether opposing counsel intends to introduce the disputed evidence and to attempt to reach an agreement that would obviate the motion. Motions in limine should address specific issues (e.g., not “to exclude all hearsay”). Motions in limine should not be disguised motions for summary adjudication of issues. The Court may strike excessive or unvetted motions in limine.

2. Witness Lists

Witness Lists must be filed 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC. They must be in the format specified in Local Rule 16-5, and must also include for each witness (i) a brief description of the testimony, (ii) what makes the testimony unique, and (iii) a time estimate in hours for direct and cross-examination (separately stated). Please follow the template posted to Judge Birotte’s webpage. Any Amended Witness List must be filed by 12:00 p.m. (noon) the Friday before trial.

3. Joint Exhibit List

The Joint Exhibit List must be filed 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC. It must be in the format specified in Local Rule 16-6, and shall include an additional column stating any objections to authenticity and/or admissibility, and the reasons for the objections. Please follow the template posted to Judge Birotte’s webpage. Any Amended Joint Exhibit List must be filed by 12:00 p.m. (noon) the Friday before trial.

4. Jury Instructions (*jury trial only*)

Jury instructions must be filed no later than 2 weeks (14 days) prior to the FPTC. The parties shall make every attempt to agree upon jury instructions before

submitting proposals to the Court. **The Court expects counsel to agree on the substantial majority of jury instructions, particularly when pattern or model instructions provide a statement of applicable law.** The parties shall meet and confer on jury instructions according to the following schedule:

- 4 weeks (28 days) before FPTC: Counsel shall exchange proposed jury instructions (general and special)
- 3 weeks (21 days) before FPTC: Counsel shall exchange any objections to the instructions
- Until 2 weeks (14 days) before FPTC: Counsel shall meet and confer with the goal of reaching an agreement on one set of Joint/Agreed Jury Instructions.
- 2 weeks (14 days) before FPTC: counsel shall file their (1) Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions and their (2) Disputed Jury Instructions.

If the parties disagree on any proposed jury instructions, they shall file: (i) **1 set** of Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions to which all parties agree; and (ii) **1 set** of Disputed Jury Instructions, which shall include a “redline” of any disputed language and/or the factual or legal basis for each party’s position as to each disputed instruction. Where appropriate, the disputed instructions shall be organized by subject, so that instructions that address the same or similar issues are presented sequentially. If there are excessive or frivolous disagreements over jury instructions or the special verdict form, the Court will order the parties to further meet and confer before trial and/or during trial until they substantially narrow their disagreements.

Sources: When the *Manual of Model Jury Instructions for the Ninth Circuit* provides an applicable jury instruction, the parties should submit the most recent version, modified and supplemented to fit the circumstances of this case. Where California law applies, counsel should use the current edition of the *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* (“CACI”). If neither applies, counsel should consult the current edition of O’Malley, et al., *Federal Jury Practice and Instructions*. Counsel may submit alternatives to these instructions only if there is a

1 reasoned argument that they do not properly state the law or that they are incomplete.
 2 The Court seldom if ever gives instructions derived solely from cases.

3 **Format:** Each requested instruction shall (1) cite the authority or source
 4 of the instruction, (2) be set forth in full, (3) be on a separate page, (4) be numbered,
 5 (5) cover only one subject or principle of law, and (6) not repeat principles of law
 6 contained in any other requested instruction. If a standard instruction has blanks or
 7 offers options (i.e. “he/she”), the parties must fill in the blanks or make the
 8 appropriate selections in their proposed instructions.

9 **Index:** The Proposed Instructions must have an index that includes the
 10 following for each instruction, as illustrated in the example below:

- 11 • the number of the instruction;
- 12 • the title of the instruction;
- 13 • the source of the instruction and any relevant case citations; and
- 14 • the page number of the instruction.

15 ***Example:***

16 Instruction			
17 <u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
18 1	Trademark-Defined (15.U.S.C. § 1127)	9th Cir. 8.5.1	1

19 During the trial and before closing argument, the Court will meet with counsel
 20 to settle the instructions, and counsel will have an opportunity to make a further
 21 record concerning their objections.

22 **5. Joint Verdict Forms (*jury trial only*)**

23 The parties shall make every attempt to agree upon a verdict form before
 24 submitting proposals to the Court. Counsel shall file a proposed verdict form(s) no
 25 later than 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. If the parties are unable to agree on a
 26 verdict form, the parties shall file one document titled “Competing Verdict Forms”
 27 which shall include: (i) the parties’ respective proposed verdict form; (ii) a “redline”
 28

1 of any disputed language; and (iii) the factual or legal basis for each party's respective
2 position if the entire form is being disputed.

3 **6. Joint Statement of the Case (*jury trial only*)**

4 By 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC, counsel must file a Joint Statement of
5 the Case for the Court to read to the panel of prospective jurors before commencement
6 of voir dire. This should be a brief neutral statement. no more than one page long.

7 **7. Voir Dire (*jury trial only*)**

8 The Court will conduct the voir dire. The Court asks prospective jurors basic
9 questions (jurors' place of residence, employment, whether familiar with the parties or
10 counsel, etc.), and may ask additional case-specific questions. By 2 weeks (14 days)
11 before the FPTC, counsel may, but are not required to, file proposed case-specific voir
12 dire questions for the Court's consideration.

13 Generally, a jury consists of eight jurors. In most cases, the Court seats 16
14 prospective jurors in the jury box and conducts its initial voir dire. Each side has 3
15 peremptory challenges. If 16 jurors are seated in the box and all 6 peremptory
16 challenges are exercised, the remaining 8 jurors will constitute the jury panel. If fewer
17 than 6 peremptory challenges are exercised, the 8 jurors in the lowest numbered seats
18 will be the jury. The Court will not necessarily accept a stipulation to a challenge for
19 cause. If one or more challenges for cause are accepted, and all 6 peremptory
20 challenges are exercised, the Court may decide to proceed with 6 or 7 jurors.

21 **8. Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (*court trial*** 22 ***only*)**

23 For any trial requiring findings of fact and conclusions of law, counsel for each
24 party shall, no later than 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC, file and serve on
25 opposing counsel its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in the format
26 specified in Local Rule 52-3.

27 The parties may submit Supplemental Proposed Findings of Fact and
28 Conclusions of Law during the trial. Once trial concludes, the Court may order the

parties to file Revised Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

9. Declarations for Direct Testimony (*court trial only*)

When ordered by the Court in a particular case, each party shall, at least 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC, file declarations containing the direct testimony of each witness whom that party intends to call at trial. If such declarations are filed, each party shall file any evidentiary objections to the declaration(s) submitted by any other party by 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. Such objections shall be submitted in the following three-column format: (i) the left column should contain a verbatim quote of each statement objected to (including page and line number); (ii) the middle column should set forth a concise objection (e.g., hearsay, lacks foundation, etc.) with a citation to the Fed. R. Evid. or, where applicable, a case citation; and (iii) the right column should provide space for the court's ruling on the objection. The Court anticipates issuing its ruling on the objections the same date as the FPTC.

B. Trial Exhibits

Trial exhibits that consist of documents must be submitted to the Court in three-ring binders. Counsel shall submit to the Court **1 original set of exhibit binders**, and **2 copies**: the original set shall be for the witnesses, and the 2 copies are for the Court. All exhibits must be placed in three-ring binders indexed by exhibit number with tabs or dividers on the right side. Exhibits shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., *not* 1.1, 1.2, etc. The defendant's exhibit numbers shall not duplicate plaintiff's numbers. For all 3 sets of binders, the spine of each binder shall indicate the volume number and the range of exhibit numbers included in the volume.

- The **original set of exhibits** shall have official exhibit tags (yellow tags for plaintiff's exhibits, and blue tags for defendant's exhibits) affixed to the front upper right-hand corner of the exhibit, with the case number, case name, and exhibit number stated on each tag. Tags may be obtained from the Clerk's Office, or counsel may print their own exhibit tags using Forms G-14A and G-14B on the "Court Forms" section of the Court's website.

- The **2 sets of copies of the exhibits** shall **not** have official exhibit tags but must be indexed with tabs or dividers on the right side.

Counsel will review the exhibit list and the exhibit binders with the Courtroom Deputy Clerk (“CRD”) before the admitted exhibits are given to the jury.

The Court provides audio/visual equipment for use during trial. More information is available at <http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/clerk-services/courtroom-technology> . The Court does not permit exhibits to be “published” by passing them up and down the jury box. Exhibits may be displayed briefly using the screens in the courtroom, unless the process becomes too time-consuming.

Counsel must meet and confer not later than 10 days before trial to stipulate as far as possible to foundation, to waiver of the best evidence rule, and to exhibits that may be received into evidence at the start of the trial. The exhibits to be so received will be noted on the Court’s copy of the exhibit list.

C. Materials to Present on First Day of Trial

Counsel must present these materials to the CRD on the **first day of trial**:

1. The **3 sets of exhibit binders** (1 original, 2 copies) described above.
2. Any **deposition transcripts** to be used at trial, either as evidence or for impeachment. These lodged depositions are for the Court’s use; counsel must use their own copies during trial.

D. Court Reporter

Any party requesting special court reporter services for any hearing (i.e., real time transmission, daily transcripts) shall notify the court reporter at least 2 weeks before the hearing date.

E. Jury Trial

On the first day of trial, court will commence at 8:30 a.m. and conclude at approximately 4:30 p.m., with a 1-hour lunch break. Counsel must appear at 8:30 a.m. to discuss preliminary matters with the Court. The Court will call a jury panel only when it is satisfied that the matter is ready for trial. Jury selection usually takes

1 only a few hours. Counsel should be prepared to proceed with opening statements and
2 witness examination immediately after jury selection.

3 Fridays are usually reserved for the Court's calendar, so generally there will not
4 be trial on Fridays. Therefore, during the first week, trial days are generally Tuesday
5 through Thursday. After the first week, trial days are generally Monday through
6 Thursday. Trial days are from 9:00 a.m. to approximately 4:30 p.m., with two 15-
7 minute breaks and a 1-hour lunch break.

8 **III. CONDUCT OF ATTORNEYS AND PARTIES**

9 **A. Meeting and Conferring Throughout Trial**

10 The parties must meet and confer on an ongoing basis throughout trial on all
11 issues as they come up. The Court will not resolve any issue during trial unless and
12 until the parties have attempted to resolve it themselves. The Court strictly enforces
13 this rule.

14 **B. Opening Statements, Examining Witnesses, and Summation**

15 Counsel must use the lectern. Counsel must not consume time by writing out
16 words, drawing charts or diagrams, etc. Counsel may prepare such materials in
17 advance. The Court will establish and enforce time limits for opening statements and
18 closing arguments, and for examination of witnesses.

19 **C. Objections to Questions**

20 Counsel must not use objections to make a speech, recapitulate testimony, or
21 attempt to guide the witness.

22 When objecting, counsel must rise to state the objection and state only that
23 counsel objects and the legal ground of objection. If counsel wishes to argue an
24 objection further, counsel must ask for permission to do so.

25 **D. General Decorum**

26 1. Counsel must not approach the CRD or the witness box without
27 specific permission and must return to the lectern when the purpose for approaching
28 has been accomplished.

1 2. Counsel must rise when addressing the Court, and when the Court
2 or the jury enters or leaves the courtroom, unless directed otherwise.

3 3. Counsel must address all remarks to the Court. Counsel must not
4 address the CRD, the court reporter, persons in the audience, or opposing counsel.
5 Any request to re-read questions or answers shall be addressed to the Court. Counsel
6 must ask the Court's permission to speak with opposing counsel.

7 4. Counsel must not address or refer to witnesses or parties by first
8 names alone, with the exception of witnesses under 14 years old.

9 5. Counsel must not offer a stipulation unless counsel have conferred
10 with opposing counsel and have verified that the stipulation will be acceptable.

11 6. While Court is in session, counsel must not leave counsel table to
12 confer with any person in the back of the courtroom without the Court's permission.

13 7. Counsel must not make facial expressions, nod, shake their heads,
14 comment, or otherwise exhibit in any way any agreement, disagreement, or other
15 opinion or belief concerning the testimony of a witness. Counsel shall admonish their
16 clients and witnesses not to engage in such conduct.

17 8. Counsel must never talk to jurors at all, and must not talk to co-
18 counsel, opposing counsel, witnesses, or clients where the conversation can be
19 overheard by jurors. Counsel should admonish their clients and witnesses to avoid
20 such conduct.

21 9. Where a party has more than one lawyer, only one may conduct
22 the direct or cross-examination of a particular witness, or make objections as to that
23 witness.

24 **E. Promptness of Counsel and Witnesses**

25 1. Promptness is expected from counsel and witnesses. Once counsel
26 are engaged in trial, this trial is counsel's first priority. The Court will not delay the
27 trial or inconvenience jurors.

28 2. If a witness was on the stand at a recess or adjournment, counsel

1 who called the witness shall ensure the witness is back on the stand and ready to
2 proceed when trial resumes.

3 3. Counsel must notify the CRD in advance if any witness should be
4 accommodated based on a disability or for other reasons.

5 4. No presenting party may be without witnesses. If a party's
6 remaining witnesses are not immediately available and there is more than a brief
7 delay, the Court may deem that party to have rested.

8 5. The Court attempts to cooperate with professional witnesses and
9 generally accommodates them by permitting them to be called out of sequence.
10 Counsel must anticipate any such possibility and discuss it with opposing counsel. If
11 there is an objection, counsel must confer with the Court in advance.

12 **F. Exhibits**

13 1. Each counsel must keep counsel's own list of exhibits and must
14 note when each has been admitted into evidence.

15 2. Each counsel is responsible for any exhibits that counsel secures
16 from the CRD and must return them before leaving the courtroom at the end of the
17 session.

18 3. An exhibit not previously marked must, at the time of its first
19 mention, be accompanied by a request that it be marked for identification. Counsel
20 must show a new exhibit to opposing counsel before the court session in which it is
21 mentioned.

22 4. Counsel must advise the CRD of any agreements with respect to
23 the proposed exhibits and as to those exhibits that may be received without further
24 motion to admit.

25 5. When referring to an exhibit, counsel must refer to its exhibit
26 number. Witnesses should be asked to do the same.

27 6. Counsel must not ask witnesses to draw charts or diagrams, or ask
28 the Court's permission for a witness to do so. Any graphic aids must be fully

1 prepared before the court session starts.

2 **G. Depositions**

3 1. In using depositions of an adverse party for impeachment, counsel
4 may adhere to either one of the following procedures:

5 a. If counsel wishes to read the questions and answers as
6 alleged impeachment and ask the witness no further questions on that subject,
7 counsel shall first state the page and line where the reading begins and the page
8 and line where the reading ends, and allow time for any objection. Counsel
9 may then read the portions of the deposition into the record.

10 b. If counsel wishes to ask the witness further questions on the
11 subject matter, the deposition shall be placed in front of the witness and the
12 witness told to read the relevant pages and lines silently. Then counsel may
13 either ask the witness further questions on the matter and thereafter read the
14 quotations, or read the quotations and thereafter ask further questions. Counsel
15 should have an extra copy of the deposition for this purpose.

16 2. Where a witness is absent and the witness's testimony is offered by
17 deposition, counsel may (a) have a reader occupy the witness chair and read the
18 testimony of the witness while the examining lawyer asks the questions, or (b) have
19 counsel read both the questions and the answers.

20 **H. Using Numerous Answers to Interrogatories and Requests for** 21 **Admission**

22 Whenever counsel expects to offer a group of answers to interrogatories or
23 requests for admissions extracted from one or more lengthy documents, counsel
24 should prepare a new document listing each question and answer and identifying the
25 document from which it has been extracted. Copies of this new document should be
26 given to the Court and opposing counsel.

27 **I. Advance Notice of Unusual or Difficult Issues**

28 If any counsel anticipate that a difficult question of law or evidence will

1 necessitate legal argument requiring research or briefing, counsel **must** give the Court
2 advance notice. Counsel are directed to notify the CRD at the day's adjournment if an
3 unexpected legal issue arises that could not have been foreseen and addressed in
4 advance. Counsel must also advise the CRD at the end of each trial day of any issues
5 that must be addressed outside the presence of the jury so that there is no interruption
6 of the trial. **THE COURT WILL NOT KEEP JURORS WAITING.**

7
8 **Parties appearing pro se must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil**
9 **Procedure and the Local Rules. See Local Rules 1-3 and 83-2.2.3.**

10
11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

12
13 Dated: May 4, 2023



HONORABLE ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE